

The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter, Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. Discount or payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

The only persons authorized to receive Money and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. JOHN HARRIS, and Mr. W. BALL, Collectors; Sydney : Mr. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmoral ; Mr. T. M. SLOAN, Bathurst ; Mr. LARAN, White, Windsor. Mr. HUGO TAYLOR Parramatta ; Ms. A. W. LARSON, Maitland and Wallumbi ; Ms. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown ; Mr. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith ; Mr. FINCHAM, Postmaster, Wollongong ; Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn ; Mr. JOHN M'KILAY, Postmaster, Cassillis and Morton ; Mr. PIERCE HEGARTY, Musclemoor ; Mr. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River ; Mr. JOSEPH LAUD, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip ; Mr. WILLIAM TURNER RHOADES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand ; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAWCETT," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sunday excepted); and the Quarters end the 21st March, 20th June, 20th September, and 21st December; at which periods only can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify the place of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be past paid, or they will not be taken in.

VOL. XVII.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1844.

No. 2215.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

TH E PARRAMATTA STEAMERS leave the Commercial Wharf at 9 a.m., 1 and 4 p.m., and Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

By these packets and by coaches from Parramatta, passengers and parcels are forwarded to Liverpool, Campbelltown, Windsor, Penrith, and Bathurst.

A large store to let.

J. PATERSON, Manager. Commercial Wharf, May 11. 6292

ST EAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE S T E A M E R "SOVEREIGN," Henry Cap'n, Commander, will leave Syd ney for Brisbane, THIS EVENING, 20th June, at his o'clock precisely.

PRA NCIS CLARKE, Manager. Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, Sydney, 20th June.

ST EAM FOR MEMLY BOURNE, PORT PHILLIP, AND L AUNCESTON.

CALLING AT BOYD'S, Two-fold Bay.

THE plendid, powerful steamship "CO RSAIR," 650 tons, John Taggart, commander, will return to the port on Saturday, the freight or passage apply to him.

JOHN ALGER, 468, George-street.

FOR THE RICHM

THE 55 tons day. For enquire at Jones's Wharf, or to G. TALBOT, Windmill-street, payable in Sydney. All freight and passage June 17.

FOR MORET

THE re- 100 tons, Saturday, the 22nd instant, and having the greater engaged, will be on no account apply to the Master on board, or to T. Morley and Steel's Wharf, Bathurst-street, June 1.

FOR LAUNCEST

Poductively sells at Ten o' clock Sunday next, instant.

THE fir- 100 tons, Charles H. has room if shipped immediately for passengers freight or terms of passage Depot.

Henry expect days after arrival. For apply to T. At Dalgety's Wharf will be stored gratis. Morley's Wharf, Bath June 17.

FOR LAU

TH 500 yards above port or about has two cabins or dozen application is necessary

FOR MADR

THE Jas. C. mands above port or about has two cabins or dozen application is necessary

NO TICE TO PA

LONI T. J. has still a room and room singers. Carries an ex- Apply on board, at To

June 17.

FOR LONI

THE pay the more money, Friday, the 21st instant, to let, as the vessel does not sail positively on Sunday.

DIRECT, 500 yards above port or about has two cabins or dozen application is necessary

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.—Pianofortes tuned at Five Shillings each; Removed, Repaired, and Let on Hire. THOMAS ROLFE'S

CHEAP MUSIC WAREHOUSE, George-street, near Hunter-street. 5404

DIRECT, 500 yards above port or about has two cabins or dozen application is necessary

ARMSTRONG'S STEAM-BOILING AND SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENT, opposite Grose Farm, on the Parramatta Road.

THE pa- 220 tons ready for shipment, as far as possible, on Monday, June 18, at Campbell's Wharf, June 1.

J. N. SMITH AND ALEXANDER Agents.

POR LONDON. For Passengers and Light Freight only.

THE fine fast-sailing SHIP "GANGES," Captain Macdonald, having all her dead weight on board, and the greater part of her light freight engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to A. SMITH AND CO., 7856 Sussex-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine fast-sailing British Brig JOHN DALTON, stands A.1. for twelve years at Lloyd's, and is now on her first voyage from England, burthen 254 tons, new measurement. She has good accommodation for passengers, and has made her voyage from Manila to Sydney in 67 days, having touched at Aden, from which she has made a run of 32 days.

Apply to Captain Denton, on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to Mr. Fanning, Hunter-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A.1. Ship "HINDOO," Captain J. B. Beard, 810 tons, old measurement. Will be ready for sea in three weeks.

Apply to the commander, on board, or to GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO., 7812 Bent-street.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER "ARIEL," register tonnage, 146 51-94ths, new measurement, built at St. John's, N. B., in 1838. This vessel has been principally in the New Zealand trade for the last five years. She has lately been on the Patent Slip, and received a partial repair: at a trifling additional expense might be made a first rate vessel. Her sailing qualities require no comment: she is one of the fastest vessels that ever came to this port.

For further particulars apply to JOHN GRAHAME AND CO., Jamison-lane, Jamison-street, June 13. 7869

MAIL PACKETS TO LONDON.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been requested by Messrs. H. and C. Toulmin (Contractors for the Mail Packets from London to Sydney) to convene a meeting of the Merchants of Sydney, for the purpose of taking into consideration the means whereby monthly returns may be made to the undesignated, requesting the attendance of such Gentlemen as may feel an interest in the matter, at Mr. Samuel Lyon's upper room, on Thursday next, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON, THACKER, MASON, AND CO., 7865 Pitt-street, near the Union Bank.

FOR LAUNCEST

On DIRECT, clock Sunday next, instant.

A1 Packet Brig CALYPSO, arrold, commander, twenty tons freight.

Her accommodations are first-rate. For apply at the City Depot.

JOHNSON, THACKER, MASON, AND CO., 7865 Pitt-street, near the Union Bank.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director, Office, No. 8, Church-hill. 5857

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 6th June, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no interest whatever will be allowed on deposites in this Bank, after the 30th day of June instant.

By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN BLACK, Cashier.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. BELISARIO, Surgeon-Dentist, begs to inform his patients and the public that he has removed into Dr. Fitzpatrick's late residence, Spring-street, where he may be consulted as usual.

June 6. 7866

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

MR. HOGG bega to intimate his having commenced practice. He is at present residing in Macquarie-street South, in rear of Lyons Terrace, but intends shortly to remove into Jamison-street.

Mr. Hogg has been twenty-six years in the Honorable East India Company's Madras Medical Service.

Advice to the poor gratis, from 9 to 10, a.m. Reference may be made to Captain Innes.

June 17. 7811

SENGERS FOR

ION.

MR. DEANE begs respectfully to inform, that having commenced his profession, he will be happy to attend Pupils for the Pianoforte, Violin, Flute, Guitar, &c., on the most reasonable terms.

Miss Deane will be happy to give lessons in singing.

N—Pianofortes carefully tuned.

No. 275, Castlereagh-street, opposite Old Court House.

TO COUNTRY SETTLERS.

THE Undersigned will be happy to exchange any goods he has on hand with Settlers for country produce, or sell on commission their produce of any description; he can accommodate them with store-room. For particulars apply at the City Depot.

HENRY FISHER, 7818 Kent-street.

PIANOFORTE TEACHING.

MR. DEANE begs respectfully to inform, that having commenced his profession, he will be happy to attend Pupils for the Pianoforte, Violin, Flute, Guitar, &c., on the most reasonable terms.

Miss Deane will be happy to give lessons in singing.

N—Pianofortes carefully tuned.

No. 275, Castlereagh-street, opposite Old Court House.

CHEAP MUSIC WAREHOUSE, George-street, near Hunter-street. 5404

DIRECT, 500 yards above port or about has two cabins or dozen application is necessary

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.—Pianofortes tuned at Five Shillings each; Removed, Repaired, and Let on Hire. THOMAS ROLFE'S

CHEAP MUSIC WAREHOUSE, George-street, near Hunter-street. 5404

DIRECT, 500 yards above port or about has two cabins or dozen application is necessary

ARMSTRONG'S STEAM-BOILING AND SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENT, opposite Grose Farm, on the Parramatta Road.

THE pa- 220 tons ready for shipment, as far as possible, on Monday, June 18, at Campbell's Wharf, June 1.

J. N. SMITH AND ALEXANDER Agents.

NOTICE

THE fine fast-sailing SHIP "GANES," Captain Macdonald, having all her dead weight on board, and the greater part of her light freight engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to A. SMITH AND CO., 7856 Sussex-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing British Brig JOHN DALTON, stands A.1. for twelve years at Lloyd's, and is now on her first voyage from England, burthen 254 tons, new measurement.

She has good accommodation for passengers, and has made her voyage from Manila to Sydney in 67 days, having touched at Aden, from which she has made a run of 32 days.

Apply to Captain Denton, on board, or to GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO., 7812 Bent-street.

FOR SALE,

THE fine fast-sailing British Brig JOHN DALTON, stands A.1. for twelve years at Lloyd's, and is now on her first voyage from England, burthen 254 tons, new measurement.

She has good accommodation for passengers, and has made her voyage from Manila to Sydney in 67 days, having touched at Aden, from which she has made a run of 32 days.

Apply to Captain Denton, on board, or to GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO., 7812 Bent-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing British Brig JOHN DALTON, stands A.1. for twelve years at Lloyd's, and is now on her first voyage from England, burthen 254 tons, new measurement.

She has good accommodation for passengers, and has made her voyage from Manila to Sydney in 67 days, having touched at Aden, from which she has made a run of 32 days.

Apply to Captain Denton, on board, or to GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO., 7812 Bent-street.

FOR SALE,

THE fine fast-sailing British Brig JOHN DALTON, stands A.1. for twelve years at Lloyd's, and is now on her first voyage from England, burthen 254 tons, new measurement.

She has good accommodation for passengers, and has made her voyage from Manila to Sydney in 67 days, having touched at Aden, from which she has made a run of 32 days.

Apply to Captain Denton, on board, or to GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO., 7812 Bent-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

June 10.—*North Star*, H.M.S., 26 guns, Captain Sir Everard Home, of the 13th June. Passengers—Mr. Ross, of the 51st Regiment.

DEPARTURES.

June 18.—*Louis*, brig, Captain Tucker, for Hobart Town, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Kemp, Lieut. Warren of the 80th Regiment; Mr. Young, Dr. Young, Mr. Weston, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Mrs. Griffith, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Dusamore, and three children, Mr. Brennan, 7 rank and file of the 80th and 1 of the 51st Regiment, and 25 prisoners of the Crown.

June 19.—*William*, barque, Captain Bolger, for the Whales Fishery, with whaling gear, &c. Passengers—Dr. Robinson, Mrs. and Miss Bolger, and female servant, Miss Fisk, and Mr. Bolger.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 19.—Somerset, 8. Shaw, from the Hawkesbury, with 20,000 shingles, 40 bushels maize; Dove, 13. Hart, from Port Aiken, with 450 bushels shells; Mary Ann, 9. Lourie, from Pittwater, with 300 bushels shells; Jane, 44. Steel, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coal; Sophie Jane, steamer, 156. Stericker, from Wollongong, with potatoes, &c.; Jane, 20. Twilley, from the Hawkesbury, with 70 bushels maize; 140 bushels wheat.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 19.—Anno, 20. Beard, for Broulee, with sundries; Somerset, 8. Shaw, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Mary Ann, 9. Lourie, for Pittwater, with sundries; Sophie Jane, steamer, 156. Stericker, for Wollongong, with sundries; Susan, 23. Tuck, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; 20. Cullen, for the Pacific, with sundries; 20. Cullen, for the Pacific, with sundries; 20. Cullen, 11. Barclay, for the Richmond, with sundries; William, 11. Barclay, for Port Aiken, in ballast.

CLEARANCE.

June 19.—Bea, brig, Captain Purcell, for New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

June 19.—Zee, brig, Captain Purcell, for New Zealand and the South Sea Islands; 16 bushels brandy, R. W. Ross, 11 puncheons rum, 37 bushels hoop iron, 284 bushels iron, H. W. Tomkins, 31 kegs tobacco, 30 cases wine, 1 bushel blankets, 11 chests and 20 half-hoops tea; 2 cases shoes, 1 case glass, 3 casks wine, 15 bundles oakum, 3 bundles hardware, 400 sheep, M. E. Murkin; 4 kegs tobacco, 6 boxes pipes, 49 cake pitch, 8 baled salt, Edward Lang; 22 cases beer, W. Wright; 200 bags flour, H. S. Hayes.

MARITIMA.

The schooner *Hopet*-*Modi* arrived at Manila from China on the 15th June. The schooner *Young Queen*, Hart, also from China, arrived there on the 2nd April.

Exports.—*Sugar*.—The last contracts from \$3 4. 0. to \$3 4. 6. for current quality, have fixed the price for the present. There is not much inclination to sell even at these prices, until the same material can be bought cheaper, at which time it will happen. *Cigar*.—Very scarce, owing to the small stock of leaf for wrappers. The crop of last year produced less than the usual quantity of leaf for that purpose, although it was otherwise abundant. It is expected that Government intends either to stop the manufacture for exportation, or to use a somewhat inferior leaf for wrappers, with superior for the inside, giving due notice to the public, and perhaps reducing the price. *Sheep*.—In demand for China and market supplies.—*Muslin* Price Current, April 6.

Cotton.—*Faxtons*.—For London: sugar, £3 per cwt.; coffee, £3 per 18 cwt.; hemp, £5 per 40 cubic feet; hides, £4 10s. per ton; cassia, 7s. per box of half picul; cocoanut oil, £2 per 50 feet; Sapan wood, £1 10s. per ton. We may add that there is no tonnage unengaged, and that more is likely to find employment for Europe at the present rates.—Muslin Price Current, April 6.

Taxes.—*MARY SHAW*.—The weather during the last week was very unfavourable for discharging, but the whole of the inward cargo by the *Mary Shaw* will be landed by Saturday night. She commences taking in a portion of her outward cargo to-day, and upwards of three hundred tons of freight have been already engaged, there is little doubt of her leaving this port for London, a full load, on the 1st of August. The cargo for London again early next day after arrival, will then be fulfilled.

The Ganges.—The Ganges took the last of her dead weight on board yesterday, which consists of 870 tons of tallow of various sizes, amounting in the whole to about 300 tons. She is filling fast with wool, and has now 70 tons stowed.

The Hindoo, Captain Beard, has been laid off the berth for London.

The Diamond Merchant.—This vessel has commenced operations again. The soil at the dockyard has been removed, and she is now engaged in clearing away the mud from the Queen's Wharf, which has so long been necessary.

The North Star, which arrived last night, was well furnished with a Hobart Town *Advertiser* of the 11th instant, but it contained no news of importance. Wheat was quoted at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel; onions, 1s. 6d. per cwt.; potatoes, 2s. 2d. per cwt.; Sydney 1s. 2d. per cwt. The news of the English news received there were to the 7th February, per *Bella Marine*, no vessel having arrived since then.

POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S annual book of Statistics having just been printed by order of the Council, we have examined the return of our population for the year 1843, and proceed to lay before our readers several interesting results. And first as to the *Total Population*, which was—

In 1842..... 159,889
In 1843..... 165,541
Increase, being 3½ per cent. 5,652

The inequality of the sexes is still in course of gradual correction, as it has been ever since the discontinuance of transportation.

The proportion of females to every 100 males was—In 1836, 39; in 1841, 30; in 1842, 59; and in 1843, 60.

In regard to births, last year was very prolific. The total number born was—

In 1842..... 6,333
In 1843..... 7,182
Increase, being 13 4 per cent. 849

Of the children born last year, there were Males 3,689
Females 3,493

Deficiency of Females 196

In the previous year the females born exceeded the males by 13. It is remarkable, however, how the balance of the sexes is adjusted by deaths when disturbed by the inequality of births. Thus, the deaths of children were—

Males—1842..... 657
1843..... 612
— 1,269

Females—1842..... 520
1843..... 503
— 1,023

Gain of Females 246

Deficiency of Females in the Births of 1843 196

Less surplus in 1842..... 13
183

Net gain of Females born in the two years 63

Setting aside immigration and departures, and looking only at births and deaths, the increase of the population in 1843 was truly wonderful.

Births..... 7,182
Deaths..... 2,293

Excess of Births over Deaths, being 68 per cent. 4,889

And setting aside adults, and looking at the births and deaths of children only, the excess is still more striking.

Children born..... 7,182
— died 1,115
Excess of children born over children died, being 844 per cent. 6,067

In other words, the mortality of children in proportion to the numbers born within the year, was only 15·5 in each 100. How different this from the mortality of England! According to the Four Annual Report of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, the number of deaths in the year 1841 was in the proportion of 70·4 to each 100 births. These deaths, it is true, include adults as well as children; but we have shown above, that the total deaths in this colony last year, adults and children both included, were in the proportion of only 32 to each 100 births,—considerably less than half the proportion of England.

The mortality of 1843 was much less than that of the preceding year.

Deaths in 1842..... 2717
" 1843..... 2293
Decrease, being 15·6 per cent. 424

The mortality of 1842 was at the rate of 1 in each 60 of the population; last year it was 1 in 73: in England it is about 1 in 53.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.
THE SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SEAT.

THE SPEAKER read to the House a Commission appointing the Attorney-General, a Member of the Council, (the commission rectifying the previous commission appointing that officer, as well as that appointing the Colonial Engineer, and also the subsequent proceedings.)

The Attorney-General then took the oath appointed, and his seat.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

MR. BLAND presented a petition signed by seventy-five planters, masters and journeymen, praying that the Council would enquire into the whole of the circumstances relating to the present government establishment for printing, with a view to its total abolition.

The petition was read, received, and ordered to be printed; that is to be taken into consideration on Friday, 28th June.

Dr. BLAND gave notice that he should, on the subject of this petition, move, on Wednesday, 29th June.

That petition is addressed to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that there be laid upon the table of this House a statement of the entire annual expenses of the present Government Printing Establishment; the actual number of apprentices and other free persons and convicts employed therein, and of the means by which the expenses of the establishment are defrayed—from its commencement to the present date.

The petition was ordered to be received and printed.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DR. LANG presented a petition from certain Presbyterians resident in Maitland; and another from certain Presbyterians resident at Patrick's Plains; praying for a repeal of the Presbyterian Church Temporalities Act.

The petitions were read, and ordered to be received.

CATARRH IN SHEEP.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that on Friday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue, for a further limited time, "An Act for preventing the extension of the disease commonly called influenza or catarrh, in sheep and lambs, in the colony of New South Wales."

SAVINGS BANK.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table copies of the correspondence moved by Mr. Robinson, manager for Maitland, for the Sydney Savings' Bank, showing the number of depositors who were able to write, and of those who were not. It appeared that of 2848 depositors in the Sydney Savings' Bank, there were 736 only who could not write. This return, the Colonial Secretary stated, was much more favourable than he anticipated. The returns from Port Phillip had not yet been received, but should be presented immediately on their arrival.

ABORIGINES.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table copies of the correspondence moved by Mr. Wimbley, relative to the admission of the aboriginal boy Jenamy Nyrrang into the Bathurst Hospital.

GENTH AND SCHOOL ESTATES.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the returns moved for by Mr. Cowper, relative to the Church and School Estates.

These were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Land Grievances.

APPRENTICES.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice, that on an early day he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate and amend the law of apprentices in this colony.

LAW OF LIBEL.

MR. ROBINSON moved for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law of libel.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Thursday, 24th June.

CIRCULAR QUAY.

The first order of the day was for the second reading of the Circular Quay Wharfage Bill.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to enquire and report as to which parts might be liable to be struck out.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, to be struck out, if necessary, and to let the bill stand as it is.

SUGAR.—We are requested to draw the attention of parties interested in the sugar trade to the sale at Mr. Lyons's Mart, on the 21st instant, of the cargo of the *John Dalton*, consisting of 300 cwt. of sugar, at 10/- per cwt., which will be put up in lots to suit purchasers.

PACKET LICENSE.—Yesterday a packet license was issued from the Sydney Police Office for the Parramatta steamer *Eury*, Captain Morris.

DARING ROBBERY IN THE DAY-TIME.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a copper spirit-pump, four feet long, quite new, was stolen from the shop of Mr. John Thomas, coppermith of Pitt-street, North, recently opened there. The thief placed himself outside his premises with other goods for sale. The thief took advantage of the temporary absence of Mr. Thomas, and got clear off with his booty.

CAPTURE OF BUSHRANGERS.—The two desperate villains, Bradish and Branigan, who have been plundering stations in the teeth of the law, and the crew of the *John Dalton*, for the last six months, have at last been captured, and are now safely lodged in Newcastle Gaol. About ten days since they crossed the dividing range with the intention of plundering the Australian Agricultural Company's line of stations between it and Port Stephens; and succeeded in "clearing out" Cox's hut, on the New England Road. They then proceeded towards the out station of Yarrawa, where they found the watchman Yates, and obtained refreshment; after some time Cullen rode up to the hut, upon which they obliged him to dismount and took his pistol. Bradish then guarded him in the hut whilst Branigan and Yates went to bring up their three horses—and then compelling Cullen and Yates to accompany them, proceeded to the head station, where Cullen resided, which they attacked, and made themselves of all the fire-arms, clothes, and money, which they could find. Whilst Branigan was leading the horses with the booty, in which he obliged Yates to assist, Bradish was in possession of the fire-arms, some on the ground and others in his person. There were two double-barrelled guns, two single barrels, and three pistols. Whilst so employed, Cullen and Yates agreed by signs to rush upon them, which they suddenly did. Cullen seized Branigan, and Yates rushed upon Bradish, and a long struggle ensued; Cullen at last got the better of his man, and seeing that Yates was likely to be mastered, called out to Yates to shoot him. Yates twice succeeded in getting fire-arms from the ground, but both missed fire; at last, however, he succeeded in obtaining Bradish's double-barrelled gun, and cocking it with one hand while he held him with the other, and shot him at point-blank, wishing to take his life. He lowered the gun and fired, and the ball passed through the thigh. Both were then secured, and brought into Stroud. Cullen is a ticket-of-leave man, and Yates an assigned servant of the Company. The conduct of the latter is particularly deserving of praise; for although he had nothing to fear or to lose by submitting, he was the first to give up his life, in the failure of which, and the odds were against the attempt, would have been the loss of their lives.

COMMITTEE FOR PRISON-BREAKING.—James Miller, who was apprehended on the morning of Saturday last, for breaking out of the sleeping ward at the treadmill, was yesterday committed to take his trial for that offence.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About two o'clock yesterday evening, Mr. D. Macfarlane, going his rounds in Clarence-street, South, observed three men come to the residence of Mr. Surgeon Markham, who, on his approach, ran off down Drury-street, and owing to the darkness of the night, made their escape. On returning to the place where he first observed them, McBeth found the window-shutters open, and the knocker on the door wrenched and broken, which he supposed had been open when the knocker would have made noise. On alarming the inmates, it was ascertained that the shutters had been closed and secured as usual on the preceding evening, as well as the window-sashes inside, which the burglars had been unprepared for; finding their attempt to gain admittance through the windows ineffectual, they had been making an attempt to burst open the door, when they were luckily observed as already stated.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

ARRROWROOT.

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. GENTLEMEN.—I again solicit your indulgence in reference to one who signs himself "A Subscriber," in your paper this morning: if he will have the kindness to read again the note on "Arrrowroot" I will be much obliged. I have not said that arrrowroot is in any state poisonous. I have stated that the juice of the root is poisonous. If my authorities to this statement, the negroes themselves, be mistaken, which is not impossible, it is an error of very little moment. As arrrowroot is used there is no juice in it. If he thinks it incredible that an article so highly nutritious could in its natural state possess a juice which is poisonous, he is mistaken. The negroes who have it have always said, has it; this I know from experience; and yet this article forms a very essential part of the food of all the coloured population from New Orleans down to the Brazils. I have often heard it asserted that the juice of our raw potatoe is poisonous; but these observations have very little to do with the point at issue. We all know what arrrowroot is, and its value to children is invaluable. The quantity imported to Great Britain is supposed to be about a million of pounds annually, and the average price is 1d. to 1s. per lb. If the late tariff has not altered the duty upon it, it is per cwt. If the article grows in this country to as great perfection as it does in those which export it, we can with the present price of land and labour make it to its minor extent a profitable export—I am, &c., June 13. E. M.

MOST IMPORTANT.

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. GENTLEMEN.—As it is of importance to the colony, I send you Messrs. Taylor and Wilford's patent process for making staves. The patent does not extend to the colonies, therefore may be employed.

A block of wood is submitted to steam, as a ship-builder, for four quarters of an hour, or as long as the wood will stand, a report of sizes or beams of wood, are sent from the bottom. This process extracts every impurity, destroying also fungi, animalcules, their seeds and eggs. The wood may then be chopped in a perpendicular direction, as easy as slicing butter, and with perfect accuracy, leaving neither chips nor waste of any kind. I am, yours, &c. J. U.

BIRTHS.

At Maistland House, on the 11th instant, the wife of Dr. Francis Campbell, a son.

At her residence, Lower George-street, on Wednesday morning, June 14, Mrs. J. G. Raphael, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. J. J. Howell, Astor House, on the 12th June, by the Rev. C. F. Brigstock, Yass, Mr. James Howlett, formerly of the Royal Navy, to Miss Mary Waddell, sister to the wife of the Rev. Robert Cartwright, of Gunning.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place, THIS DAY.

DR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Plated and Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Pictures, Calcined Magnesia, &c.; At 12 o'clock, Combs, and Van Diemen's Land Hay.

DR. SALOMON.—At his Rooms, 11 o'clock, Pheasant Pilot Cloth, and General Merchandise.

DR. HEYTON.—At his Mart, at half-past 6 o'clock, Books, Stationery, &c.

DR. FAVER.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Haberdashery, and Wearing Apparel.

DR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Combs, and Van Diemen's Land Hay.

DR. ROWAND.—At his Rooms, Port Jackson, June 6.

THE REV. J. K. WALPOLE announces

that, in compliance with the wish of several inhabitants of Richmond, he intends to open a school on the 1st of July, ensuing. The terms very moderate.

RICHMOND, June 17. 8079

REMOVAL.

MR. R. GOWLAND, Solicitor, &c., has removed his Offices from No. 46, George-street, to No. 214, Elizabeth-street North, near Wentworth-place.

JUNE 19. 8115

NOTICE.
To Passengers and shippers of Goods to Hunter's River.

THE STEAMER SOPHIA JANE, will leave the Commercial Wharf, every Monday, at 8 A.M., at Morpeth, and will leave Anabys's Wharf, at Morpeth, every Wednesday, at 8 A.M., for Sydney.

Freight and passage at the following rates:—

	£ s. d.
Light goods per ton	1 0 0
Dead weight, per ton	0 10 0
Cabin passage	1 0 0
Steerage passage	0 10 0
To and from Newcastle, cabin passage	0 15 0
Ditto steerage	0 12 0
Freight per ton	0 12 0
Horses	0 15 0
	8075

SYDNEY, June 19.

8075

STKAM TO CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAM RIVER.

THE ROSE, Steamer, R. L. Patterson, commander, will leave the Hunter River Wharf, on Saturday Evening, 29th June, instant, at 10 o'clock, for Newcastle and Morpeth, and leave the port of Clarence Town, William River, returning the same day to Morpeth, and on Tuesday morning leave Morpeth for Sydney.

FRANCIS CLARK, Manager, H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, June 19.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON, Calling of Port Nelson, if sufficient indentment offered.

THE first fast sailing Brig ELEANOR, 255 tons, Captain D. Macfarlane, will sail for the above port with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to Mr. M. J. Joseph, Commercial House; or J. B. METCALF, Lower George-street.

JUNE 19. 8095

NEW WORK BY CHARLES DICKENS (BOZ).

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT, with illustrations.

ALSO,

Thomas Moore's Works complete, in one handsome volume, at

W. MOFFITT'S, Pitt-street.

8098

NOTICE.

THE following Books are missing from the Attorney General's Library, and it is requested they may be returned and left at his office.

Saunders' Pleading and Evidence, 1st vol. Blackstone's Commentaries, 3rd vol. Lord Brougham's Speeches, 1st vol. Law Magazine, 11th and 12th vols. Molloy's History of Maramba, 2nd vol. Maddison's Chancery Reports, 1st vol. Merivale's 2nd vol. Jacob and Walker ditto, 2nd vol.

JUNE 19. 8083

H. EWART, ESQ.

THE undersigned having now completed his supply of Winter Goods, begs to intimate to the public, that in consequence of the continued depression of business, and money having for some time

been taken away, he is determined to sell every article in his hands at a trifling advance on invoice prices for Cash.

To the numerous friends who have been supplying him (rather liberally) with orders for goods for the last two or eighteen months, and whose accounts now remain unsettled, he would just hint, that he hopes will be sufficient, that in case a settlement of their respective accounts is not effected by the 10th proximo, they will, without exception, after that date be handed over to a solicitor for recovery.

PERCIE HEGARTY, Muswellbrook, June 12.

8085

A FURTHER REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

WILL BE MADE ON THE RECENTLY

REDUCED CHARGE FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, TO THE 10TH JULY, INSTEAD OF THE 1ST JULY.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or at

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO'S, Bent-street.

8073

WE, the undersigned, with the approbation and concurrence of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, do hereby invite our several parishioners to attend a Meeting to be held in the Infant School Room, in Castle-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, to consider the proper mode of testifying to Mr. Justice Burton on his approaching departure from the colony, the respect in which he is held, and to render a suitable acknowledgment of his important services on behalf of the Church of England.

The Bishop of Australia will take the chair precisely at two o'clock.

WILLIAM COWPER, D.D. Minister of St. Philip's, Sydney.

ROBERT ALLWOOD, Minister of St. James's, Sydney.

J. C. GRYLLS, Minister of the parish of the Holy Trinity.

W. H. WALSH, Minister of the parish of St. Lawrence, Sydney.

R. K. SCONE, Minister of the parish of St. Andrew, Sydney.

8078

A meeting of the friends of Mr. Justice Burton, will be held at the Royal Hotel, Liverpool-street, to advertise, on Wednesday, the 19th June, 1844.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor in the chair:

It was resolved unanimously—

1. That His Honor Mr. Justice Burton be invited to a public dinner (at which His Excellency the Governor has consented to preside), to be given at the Royal Hotel, on Tuesday, the 2nd July next, at six o'clock, in testimony of their esteem for his public and private worth.

2. Resolved, that the following gentlemen be appointed Stewards, viz:—

The Mayor of Sydney W. Walker, Esq.

The Hon. Dr. Thompson, Esq. T. H. D. Riddell, Esq.

W. C. Batts, Esq. Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C.

Thomas Isely, Esq., M.C.

T. U. Hart, Esq.

H. Elwin, Esq., M.C.

A. Young, Esq., M.C.

James Macarthur, Esq.

William Bowtell, Esq., M.C.

F. L. Williams, Esq., M.D.

A. Silitos, Esq.

J. Thacker, Esq.

L. Irade, Esq.

C. Nicholas, Esq., M.C.

With power to add to their number, and that they make all necessary and proper arrangements for the dinner.

3. Resolved, that Mr. R. Campbell, junior, be requested to act as Honorary Secretary upon the occasion.

4. Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, for his kindness in taking the chair.

(Signed) J. R. WILSHIRE, Chairman.

8093

TO CAPTAIN J. B. BEARD.

DEAR SIR.—We should neither be doing justice to our own feelings, nor yet to your good self, if we separated from you after our passage from London, per *Hindoo*, to this port, without expressing our due acknowledgment for your unceasing kindness and attention during our voyage, as well as for the abundant supply of stores, which on such a voyage are essentially necessary to the comfort of passengers.

We sincerely regret on your account that your excellent, clean, and most comfortable accommodations were not all occupied.

It may be presumptuous in passengers

of such rank to make such a statement, but we may venture to say, that all the officers and passengers of all ships were equally well commanded. Had it not been for the want of space, we should have made an excellent passage; as a sea-boat the *Hindoo* is everything that could be desired. Wishing you every prosperity, and a happy meeting with your friends in happy England.

Yours ever, Sir,

Your sincere and grateful servants,

W. JEMMETT BROWNE.

GEORGE J. FRANKLAND.

JOHN THOMAS.

SAMUEL B. GARRATT.

Burke *Hindoo*, of the Heads of Port Jackson, June 6.

8091

THE Rev. J. K. WALPOLE announces

that, in compliance with the wish of several inhabitants of Richmond, he intends to open a school on the 1st of July, ensuing. The terms very moderate.

RICHMOND, June 17. 8079

REMOVAL.

MR. R. GOWLAND, Solicitor, &c., has removed his Offices from No. 46, George-street, to No. 214, Elizabeth-street North,

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald,
GENTLEMEN.—Seeing a letter in this day's
Herald, endeavouring to substantiate the assertions made by the Colonial Architect before
the Legislative Council, and feeling, along with many others, singularly grieved at the fact that such assertions are neither more nor less than an attempt to forward his own views at the expense of a serious damage to our characters, I take the liberty of requesting your insertion of the few following facts.

Mr. Lewis's sole endeavour appeared to be to impress upon the Council that the work was done as cheaply under his superintendence, as it could have been done by contract. Now every statement in Sydney which purports of estimating the value of work is very well aware that this building, which has been so much lauded, could have been erected at an expense of from £600 to £900, instead of £2000. But to step up the bill and take a look at the library now in the course of erection, and what are the facts connected with it? Why, that the expense of that splendid building fully bears me out in my contention. Mr. Lewis staid what was not true (probably because of his ignorance). Since the present contract began, the amount received, or receivable, does not amount to one-half what has been expended upon the Custom House. Now this part of my letter can of course only be understood as it ought to be by practical people, but any one can very easily see that the library building is very highly enriched, and a great deal of labor and skill bestowed, that the walls are considerably thicker, and there is a great deal more area, and yet all this at one-half the expense of the Customs House!

I shall follow the writer of the letter to the Council Chamber. I cannot be expected to know the *extra* beyond the original estimate, but I suspect that Sir George Gipps, if all was known, has proved a true prophet, when he said that the original sum calculated on by Mr. Lewis, for the completion, and I am sure the architect did little credit either to the Colonial Architect or any one under him. Take away the broad flight of steps, and the royal arms, and any respectable farmer's barn is not inferior. Next, to the Court House. Your correspondent complains that the work was insufficiently done, and that the consequences are now apparent in the admission of great quantities of rain. I shall begin at the lower part of the masonry of the building (not offering any opinion of the merits of the design, or the architecture for such buildings), and let any one, either professional or otherwise, say if it has been jointed as it ought to have been, when they see what is but too apparent to everyone, the stones skirting as they are, and the abominable appearance they make to the great injury of the wall in all the lower part of the building; and then compare the upper part, which was performed by mechanical carpenters, giving more than meeting the pretended instructions. The roof is stated to have been done in a very imperfect manner; of this I know nothing, but clear to every one it must be, that if such is the case the superintendence is highly to blame—he either connived at carrying through work in a cheap manner, or else he was no judge, or probably he never minded how it was done: and in either way the building suffered, and consequently the public pursued him.

The expense of erecting this Court House, the writer of this believes to have greatly exceeded what it ought to have done, and Mr. Lewis could best explain this. I now come to the new Government House, the mass work of which was performed by contract, Messrs. Cowlishaw and Co. being the contractors—and the roof put on by contract. Messrs. Brodie and Craig being the contractors; the plumbers' work of which was also by contract, and the slating done by a tradesman who I have seen in little need of instructions; therefore whatever merits may accrue from the exterior erection must be accorded to contractors.

I have seen Mr. Blower's plans in England for different buildings, and as they were always considered explicit enough, it is hardly doing that gentleman justice to suppose he would send any of a puzzling nature here; moreover, as he must have seen, in consequence of his being employed for the plan of such a simple building as this, colonial holders of situations could not be trusted by the Government with safety.

Mr. Lewis stated that the men were more willing to work for the Government than contractors, for a special reason. Now to do justice to all parties, we will qualify his expression; for it does unfortunately happen that through the prevailing distrust several contractors have not been able to keep time with their men, as they would have wished; but that I assert, that the Government are to blame for the stonewalls, of any magnitude before the working public, are in no such situation, and could, if they were afforded the means to carry on vigorously, take all the best hands which are at present employed under Government, without the men even thinking they would go unpaid; and for proof of my assertion the best way is to ask the men themselves.

Although I might extend my letter much further, and enter into many details, probably I have said as much as will show any impartial person that assertions, even though made by persons in authority, should be very cautiously received; and although it is allowed by all uninterested persons that the building at present existing at the Circular Quay is being done at a greater expense than could have been done by contract, still it is doing it at a much smaller cost, and other wise would not have been employed by a contractor, and it would have been much more easily had the Colonial Architect taken his stand upon this ground, than endeavouring to asperse the character of men who have contributed in no small degree to the advancement of the City of Sydney, and in having done so would spare many of them in imputing motives to him.

Dear Gentlemen, yours,
A PRACTICAL BUSINESS AND CONSTANT SUPPORTER,

P.S.—I have not seen nor heard the *Guardian*, read, nor do I know any thing but what is stated in the letter of the *Herald* concerning it.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.
To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald,
GENTLEMEN.—As the subject of French aggression on the Queen of Tahiti and her peaceful subjects has very justly excited in a high degree the best feeling of British hearts in this colony, I have thought the following copy of a letter, by the late Governor Macquarie, written in his own hand, relative to the conduct of his men in the South Seas, might be ill-suited in its publication following up the noble and Christian-like proceedings of the late meeting on the same subject.

It will be seen that the Rev. William Pace Crook's name is embodied in the following letter, and as that gentleman is still resident in Sydney, he can vouch for the accuracy of it and its effects, as he shortly after its date left Sydney for the islands with his family. I have other documents relating to the various subjects of the letter, which I will forward to you as soon as possible. Should I then find that the occasional extract would be likely to keep alive those better feelings lately exhibited, I shall perhaps trouble you with their insertion in your truly valuable paper.

In faith, gentlemen, yours obediently,
JAMES SMITH.
George-street, Parramatta, June 14.
(Copy.)

"Government House, Sydney, May, 1816.
To the Chiefs and principal men of the Islands
of the Marquesas, in the South Seas."

"His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esq., Governor of the Territory of New South Wales, and the other dependencies, of good health, long life, and happiness, and prosperous days."

"The Governor has learned with much sorrow that a British subject, named John Martin, who was master or commander of a vessel called the *Queen Charlotte*, belonging to Sydney, in this territory of New South Wales, had, on a late voyage from this to your islands, some of your people with whom he had dealings, contrary to the good will borne you by His Majesty King George, the Sovereign of the British Isles, under whom this Government of New South Wales is established, and tending to subvert that good and friendly understanding which, in obedience to the commands of the King, the Governor is most anxious to maintain

and support with you, and all other friendly chiefs in the islands of the Great South Sea.

The Governor, anxious to punish the evil disposed, sent John Martin to be brought to trial in his retinue, according to the laws of a British settlement, on the charges which were made against him, and would have made him suffer for the cruelties he committed, but all the truth could not be brought to light in regard to the cruelties committed by him, and the laws which are meant to protect the lives of men until they prove guilty could not inflict the punishment which the Governor desired to have done. An undoubted proof of the Governor's own anger and displeasure against Martin, has to inform you, the chiefs of the Marquesas, and all their great men, that the said Martin shall never be suffered to go again to those islands, or to do any of your people any further injury.

"That the friendly chiefs to whom the Governor of New South Wales now sends the facts connected with it? Why, that the expense of that splendid building fully bears me out in my contention. Mr. Lewis staid what was not true (probably because of his ignorance). Since the present contract began, the amount received, or receivable, does not amount to one-half what has been expended upon the Custom House. Now this part of my letter can of course only be understood as it ought to be by practical people, but any one can very easily see that the library building is very highly enriched, and a great deal of labor and skill bestowed, that the walls are considerably thicker, and there is a great deal more area, and yet all this at one-half the expense of the Customs House."

I shall follow the writer of the letter to the Council Chamber. I cannot be expected to know the *extra* beyond the original estimate, but I suspect that Sir George Gipps, if all was known, has proved a true prophet, when he said that the original sum calculated on by Mr. Lewis, for the completion, and I am sure the architect did little credit either to the Colonial Architect or any one under him. Take away the broad flight of steps, and the royal arms, and any respectable farmer's barn is not inferior. Next, to the Court House. Your correspondent complains that the work was insufficiently done, and that the consequences are now apparent in the admission of great quantities of rain. I shall begin at the lower part of the masonry of the building (not offering any opinion of the merits of the design, or the architecture for such buildings), and let any one, either professional or otherwise, say if it has been jointed as it ought to have been, when they see what is but too apparent to everyone, the stones skirting as they are, and the abominable appearance they make to the great injury of the wall in all the lower part of the building; and then compare the upper part, which was performed by mechanical carpenters, giving more than meeting the pretended instructions.

The roof is stated to have been done in a very imperfect manner; of this I know nothing, but clear to every one it must be, that if such is the case the superintendence is highly to blame—he either connived at carrying through work in a cheap manner, or else he was no judge, or probably he never minded how it was done: and in either way the building suffered, and consequently the public pursued him.

The expense of erecting this Court House, the writer of this believes to have greatly exceeded what it ought to have done, and Mr. Lewis could best explain this. I now come to the new Government House, the mass work of which was performed by contract, Messrs. Cowlishaw and Co. being the contractors—and the roof put on by contract. Messrs. Brodie and Craig being the contractors; the plumbers' work of which was also by contract, and the slating done by a tradesman who I have seen in little need of instructions; therefore whatever merits may accrue from the exterior erection must be accorded to contractors.

I have seen Mr. Blower's plans in England for different buildings, and as they were always considered explicit enough, it is hardly doing that gentleman justice to suppose he would send any of a puzzling nature here; moreover, as he must have seen, in consequence of his being employed for the plan of such a simple building as this, colonial holders of situations could not be trusted by the Government with safety.

The Governor would be very glad to write this despatch to the Chiefs and principal men of the Marquesas in that language, which they would understand better than English; but he would be compelled to do so, and therefore he will write in English. The next thing, however, to writing a language understood by the Chiefs themselves, being to trust the true explanation of his words to a faithful interpreter, he has chosen for this purpose to give this despatch into the hands of Mr. Pasco Crook, a missionary who once lived in the Marquesas, and who has a high regard for the best and chief of their nation.

Mr. Crook is now proceeding to Oahu, and will call on each of the Chiefs and principal men, together with his translation of it into their own language. As the last high mark for the Marquesan Chiefs and principal men, it is ordered by the Governor that this despatch shall be subscriber after his own name by his Secretary, and the seal of his government affixed to it.

"May length of days, and abundance of all good things, render happy the Chiefs and great men of the Marquesas, in friendship with King George!"

ENGLISH EXTRACT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
[The following letter appeared in the Morning Post of January 29th, and we readily copy it to show the opinions that were entertained at so recent a period.]

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

Sir.—As there are in England many whose interests are intimately connected with the well-being of the colony of New South Wales, I venture to trust your columns for the publication of a few observations on the contents of the Sydney newspaper just received.

In the first place I shall refer to the contemplated sale upon the shareholders of the Bank of Australia, and to the iniquitous proceedings which have necessitated so *far* a *coup*. Of course, I do not for a moment accuse the management of the corporation for the want of energy and ingenuity, but the sudden and inexplicable elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrupulous and indirect elevation of the upstart price of crown lands, and to the subsequently irregular administration of the accreasing land fund for the purposes of emigration. The former measure has operated, as a direct barrier to free emigration, and the machinery, Sir, of the bountiful economy is traceable to the unscrup